

BRECKENRIDGE NEWS.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1933.

MAKING MACADAM ROADS.

The Construction Is Simple and Is Readily Learned by Practical Men.

The construction of a macadam road is as simple as sawing wood. There is nothing complicated, difficult or mysterious about it. To be sure, it involves some practical knowledge of materials and methods, but, as compared with many of the operations of the farmer and the mechanic, the making of a good road upon either the macadam or the telford plan is simplicity itself.

I make this statement with the full knowledge that it will invite criticism and that many excellent and intelligent roadmakers will contend to the contrary, but it must be remembered that while the extended skill and knowledge of the engineer are always useful, yet in the making of thousands of miles of macadam roads such as will eventually be laid upon the line of our important country highways, the work of the roadmaker will be largely confined to simple routine work, in which the common sense application of materials and methods will prevail over abstract theories, and the higher technical training of the engineer will be demanded only in those cases where problems of drainage and construction are too complex for the mind of the layman.

In short, so far as the making of a macadam roadway is concerned, there are thousands of practical and clear headed men in every state who can so quickly acquire a knowledge of materials and methods as to fit them for the management of ordinary construction work. It might be said that a knowledge of chemistry and geology are often called into play to determine the qualities of materials which a roadmaker may propose to use, and that the best roadway cannot be insured without a knowledge of these sciences, but the fact remains that the best roadway is rarely built in any locality, for in most cases it is difficult to find more than a single convenient quarry, and while a better stone might be found than that which this quarry supplies the cost of transportation makes its use impracticable.

It may therefore be safely said that while the services of an engineer are always to be desired there is nothing about the making of a common macadam roadway which may not be learned by any intelligent citizen, and if he will acquaint himself with the knowledge of soils which will enable him to know the difference between a wet soil and a dry one, a porous soil and a retentive one, and if he will come to distinguish the difference in stones between hard and soft, between tough and friable, and add to this a knowledge of the principles and practice of consolidating the subsoil and the macadam crust and the drainage of both, he will have mastered the chief points upon which rest a knowledge of scientific roadmaking. And this knowledge is easily acquired, and, to the patient man, easily taught.—I. B. Potter in Good Roads.

How the Romans Built Their Roads.

The Roman roads—the Via Appia, the Via Aurelia, the Via Flaminia, the roads to the Rhine and the Danube and the 4,000 miles of road from the wall of Antoninus in Great Britain through Rome to Jerusalem—still reveal lessons in construction worthy of the study of the roadbuilders in the nineteenth century. Their method of construction was to remove the soil to the full width of the road to a solid foundation was reached. This soil was replaced by more solid material, well packed and made thoroughly compact, and every precaution was made to have the body of the road hard and strong. This strength was made perfect by four layers of material, the lower layer consisting of large flat stones, if convenient; if not, other stones were used, and these were laid in mortar.

The next layer was of small stones or coarse concrete. The third was of finer concrete on which was laid stones of several angles joined solidly together, which was the top layer. These four layers constitute a thickness of from three to sometimes seven feet. Many of the roads constructed by the Romans remain in good condition to this day, after a lapse of 15 centuries, during which most of them have had little or no repairs. They stand a monument to the engineering ability of their builders and a worthy example for the most able engineers of the present century to follow.

No system of roadbuilding has been devised which, in point of durability and smoothness, approaches the work of the conquerors. To be sure, the cost of the construction of such roads was enormous, but they were built for a military purpose, and large armies of men were available in their construction. In these times we must devise some cheaper method of roadmaking. But it is evident that a system which is based on the same fundamental principles which dwell in the construction of the old roads will give the best results.—Omaha World-Herald.

"What Fools These Mortals Be!"

The farmers of Polk county, Ia., are against good roads. They so declared at a meeting recently held at the courthouse in Des Moines. The Good Roads association, which recently met and discussed measures for the improvement of the roads in the state, was bitterly denounced.

Resolutions were adopted declaring against any attempt on the part of the state to assess the farmers for improving the highways. The roads as at present constructed, so the resolutions further declare, are good enough.—Chicago Herald.

The Farmer Will Benefit Most.

No other class of the commonwealth is so deeply and vitally concerned in the improvement of roads as the farmers. It is a mistake to assume that good country roads are primarily a luxury for people of means who drive fast horses and light carriages. They are most needed by the farmers themselves who drive heavy loads and whose team business is most urgent in the spring of the year when the ordinary earth road becomes a nuisance.—New York Telegram.

His All.

Father—How much do you expect to spend a year on my daughter's clothes? Sutor—She can have my salary if that will help you out any.—Club.

Ussien. "I didn't see Charlie Littleman at the reception yesterday afternoon." "He was there, but he was behind a chrysanthemum."—Vogue.

Balls! Balls! Balls! In endless variety at Rabbage's.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Mrs. Stowe's Declining Years.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, who gave to the world "Uncle Tom's Cabin," has reached her eighty-first year in apparently as good physical condition as she was 10 years ago. The change more directly affects her mental than her physical constitution.

In pleasant weather she takes a daily walk out of doors, accompanied by Hannah, a faithful attendant who has been with her for years. These walks are confined to the pleasant streets in the vicinity of her residence on Asylum hill in Hartford. Whatever the weather, winter or summer, she rarely fails to visit Mrs. John Hooker, Mrs. Charles Dudley Warner and other ladies in adjoining residences.

Usually she is entertained with singing, of which she is very fond. Mrs. Hooker generally sings the older songs, familiar to Mrs. Stowe in her early days, and preferably familiar hymns. These she seems to enjoy more than anything else. In the selection of these hymns, however, Mrs. Stowe always chooses those of a stirring, lively movement. Anything of a slow, melancholy or sentimental order fails to interest her. As one illustration of the peculiarity of her mental powers Mrs. Hooker cites the critical attention which her sister gives to hymns familiar to her early life. A word omitted or a wrong word used she notices on the instant and makes the correction. Certain lines and ideas appear to strongly impress themselves upon her mind, and her comments are always very striking.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Reward For a Cup of Cold Water.

Miss Burch of Ashford, Kent, has just succeeded to a fortune of £150,000 under remarkable circumstances. In May, 1888, when she lived at South Kensington, she was among a crowd watching the arrival of the debutantes at a Buckingham palace drawing room, when an old gentleman was overcome with faintness and was seen to stagger. A number of those who were standing around thought he was drunk, but Miss Burch at once saw that he was ill and supported him to a seat in the park. She dispatched a boy for a cup of water, which quickly revived the old gentleman, who, it appeared, had come from the midlands. He was profuse in his expressions of gratitude and asked Miss Burch for her card, which she gave him. She heard nothing more of the matter until a few days ago, when she was waited upon by a London solicitor, who communicated to her the news that the old gentleman had recently died, and that having no near relatives he had bequeathed a large amount to others than members of his family, including a sum of £150,000 to the lady who, in his time of need, had extended a hand of sympathy and help toward him nearly five years ago.—Cor. London News.

Lady Jeanne on Overdress.

Lady Jeanne is of the opinion that if women would but determine to discard the ornaments, the garnitures, the trimmings and the stuffs of French manufacture and return to the simplicity and plainness of dress which satisfied their mothers and grandmothers they would give a stimulus to home production, and if they insist on a certain standard of excellence in material they purchased they would soon find their example followed by women of all classes. As it is, she can only groan over what she calls "the craze among women to overdress themselves and multiply their gowns."

It is no uncommon thing, as she says, for people to wear four or five gowns a day. Gowns must be changed—morning, walking, afternoon, evening, each has its separate appearance and the tea gown, which is an invention of the last few years, is perhaps the most gorgeous and extravagant article in the list. It used to be said that women dressed to please men. If so, says Lady Jeanne, those days are passed. Now they dress to outvie one another.—Exchange.

The Movement For Short Dresses.

English society is not only agitated by an anticrime crusade, but by what is named the Short Skirt League, led by Lady Houston. Its object is to induce ladies to adopt a style of dress more suitable for out of door wear than the present one. Every member who joins the league engages to wear walking dresses not less than five inches off the ground all around. It is argued that the weight and inconvenience of the present gowns are such as to deter women from the exercise necessary to the maintenance of good health, while they expose the wearers to sickness by absorption of moisture. The movement has common sense to commend it. Ladies' costumes are now always very unwieldy affairs, and unless the wearer ho'ds them up while traversing the streets they sweep over all sorts of debris, dust and mud and soon present anything but an attractive appearance.—Boston Journal.

A Woman Suggested For Regent.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune calls attention to the fact that there has left a vacancy in the board of regents of the New York university (a directing, not a teaching institution) and asks: "Has not the time come when women are fitted by education and experience to fill creditably positions on the highest governing board of education in the state? Would not the presence of a woman on the board of regents add to that body an educational influence of value? Is it not fitting that the place filled so honorably by Mr. George William Curtis should pass to a woman, especially since so large a work for the educational advancement of women was done by Mr. Curtis?" Professor Lucy M. Salmon of Vassar college and other college women are interested to secure the election of a representative woman as university regent.

A Model Kitchen.

In the Woman's building at the World's fair is to be shown a model kitchen, provided with every known labor saving device and convenience. It will be a revelation to housekeepers as showing the up to date possibilities of this department.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT SPRAYING.

A Co-operative Plan, Advised For Farmers With Small Orchards.

Spraying with arsenites for the prevention of insect attacks has by progressive fruitgrowers become a recognized necessity. Spraying with copper compounds for the prevention of fungus diseases is rapidly growing in favor, and its value has been demonstrated by the orchardist as well as the experimentalist. As the treatment is entirely preventive it must be commenced early in order to make it effective. All parts of trees or plants must be reached with the preventive agent.

Drenching is not necessary and is expensive. A thin film or coating of the fungicide deposited upon the foliage will prevent the development of the spores as well as a complete soaking, but it is important that all the leafy surface should be wet, at least on the upper side. For orchard work a good force pump, which may be fitted into a barrel—side or end—will give satisfaction. More expensive pumps, drawn and operated by horsepower, may be purchased, but are seldom necessary except for large orchards. The Vermorel nozzle is a very satisfactory instrument for distributing the liquid.

There are certain inconveniences that retard the progress of the practice of spraying. It must be done at certain periods of the year; otherwise it is ineffectual. It involves the purchase of implements and materials sometimes difficult to obtain just when wanted. Success also depends on intelligent adaptation of the treatment to climatic conditions existing during the spraying periods. In view of the difficulties enumerated John Craig, horticulturist of the central experimental farm of Canada suggests in a recent bulletin the adoption of a co-operative plan of spraying.

First, where orchards are not large, a few farmers might combine and purchase a spraying outfit, which would serve the community, and if it were possible to have it continuously operated by the same individual, whom practice would lend superior facility in using it, an additional advantage would be gained. Another arrangement could be made as follows:

A complete spraying outfit, including chemicals, might be purchased by a person who would be prepared to spray under contract by the acre or at a stated figure per tree. If this system of combating fungus and insect enemies was introduced, it would obviate much of the prejudice and inconvenience now connected with the work, and spraying would probably in a few years, to the great benefit of orchardists, become the general practice.

For the treatment of apple and pear spot Mr. Craig gives the following directions: "1. Before growth begins in spring, spray with a solution of copper sulphate—1 pound to 50 gallons of water. On no account should this be applied after the foliage has appeared, as it will severely injure it. 2. Just before the blossoms open, spray with diluted bordeaux mixture. Repeat this after the blossoms have fallen and make a third application two or three weeks afterward. If the season is wet and rainy, a later application may be advisable." In regard to grape diseases, the advice is to spray "the canes with copper sulphate, 1 pound to 50 gallons, before growth begins. Follow this solution with diluted bordeaux mixture (omitting paris green) or ammoniacal copper carbonate immediately after the fruit sets. Repeat at intervals of three weeks, till the bunches begin to color. Ammoniacal copper carbonate should always be used for the later applications." Chemicals for spraying can now be obtained from most druggists.

Make Fresh Nests Often.

When the nests are used merely as laying nests they may do through the season; but, says The Poultry Year, by making new nests several times during the year and burning the old ones you foster cleanliness and prevent lice and other parasites from gaining a lodgment. If the nests are used for sitting, as soon as the hen is taken off with her brood, out with the nest and burn the straw at once or you will soon have a healthy lot of lice to deal with, which will worry your poultry so that improvement will be but a slow race indeed. Fresh nests, neatly and nicely made, induce the hens to lay in them, keep the eggs clean and give a tidy, attractive appearance to the premises, so that you will not be ashamed when friends or customers call to see them.

Seed Potatoes.

As a result of many years' experience Mr. E. S. Carman prefers large seed tubers cut to two or three eyes, because such seed will give, one season with another, the most profitable crops. He says: "Larger seed pieces give many sprouts, need to be planted farther apart and even then yield a larger quantity of small tubers. It has never been proved that small potatoes, used as seed year after year, will tend to deteriorate a variety sooper than large potatoes if the small potatoes were as mature and sound as the larger size. The fact may be that small potatoes are usually those which form late and are consequently immature. As seed potatoes, therefore, they are not fit for use."

News and Notes.

The crop of asparagus in South Carolina is larger this season than usual, and indications point to a larger yield at nearer southern points.

Fully 80,000 young bees are said to have passed through the mails last year. A considerable number of Chinese have taken to farming on Long Island, and they grow vegetables much as Chinese gardeners do in the Flowery Kingdom.

Many modern growers use commercial fertilizers instead of manure for potatoes.

The combination for tomatoes that gave the best results at the New Jersey experiment station was 160 pounds of sulfate of soda, 350 pounds boneblack and 100 pounds muriate of potash.

P.C.T. RESQUE AND CONVENIENT.

61,800 Will Build This Comfortable House, Suitable For City or Country.

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The accompanying plans and perspective view represent a design suitable for a city lot or the country. The plans are worthy of consideration, and the exterior is picturesque and attractive. The veranda extends across the entire front, affording protection from the heat of the sun in the summer and shelter from the storms in winter. It belongs to the class known as a "chimney house." The staircase hall is of good size and may be used as a reception room if desired. The staircase itself is of pretty design, with yellow pine treads and risers, and ash newels, rails and balusters.



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

Two steps above the floor of the main rooms is a broad landing, from which you may descend to the kitchen pantry, thus affording a good substitute for a back stairway and a direct communication with the kitchen and front door without passing through the principal rooms, a most desirable arrangement for any dwelling, and not usual or common in low cost houses. From the pantry is the door to the cellar stairs, which are placed directly under the main stairs. There is also a door opening into the parlor for convenience in case of reception or when entertaining guests.

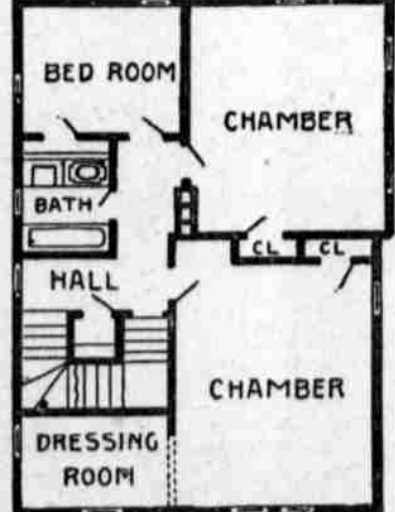
The parlor and dining room are separated by an archway, which is intended to be hung with handsome portieres. The route from the kitchen to the dining room is through the china closet, which is fitted up with shelves for crockery and glassware in the usual way and pleasantly lighted by a small window. The advantages of having a china closet in such a location are that it is equally convenient to the kitchen and dining room. The kitchen is sufficiently large to afford space for a range, hot water boiler, sink and two laundry tubs.



FIRST STORY.

In the second story is a large front chamber, with a dressing room and closet; one large chamber and one small bedroom in the rear, with a bathroom, hall and closet complete. The bathroom is located directly above the kitchen, so that the length of the supply and waste pipes to the different fixtures are as short as it is possible to make them.

The building is 1 1/2 stories in height, the first story being 9 feet in the clear, while the second story is but 8 feet and takes in a part of the slope of the rafters under the ceiling. However, this is not a serious objection, as the rooms are well lighted and otherwise well arranged and finished. There is a cellar under the entire house 6 1/2 feet deep. The cellar walls are of stone, laid in cement mortar. Above the foundations the building is of frame—walls sheathed and clappedboard in the first story and shingled in second story. Gables and roofs shingled. Outside finish of white pine painted in two coats. Inside finish—except stairs—of cypress filled and varnished in two coats. Chimney of soft brick.



SECOND STORY.

Inside, topped out above roof with hard brick. All doors of cypress. Walls and ceiling hard finished on one coat of brown mortar. Larger seed pieces give many sprouts, need to be planted farther apart and even then yield a larger quantity of small tubers. It has never been proved that small potatoes, used as seed year after year, will tend to deteriorate a variety sooper than large potatoes if the small potatoes were as mature and sound as the larger size. The fact may be that small potatoes are usually those which form late and are consequently immature. As seed potatoes, therefore, they are not fit for use."

Low Hooks For the Little Ones.

One reason that a young child may not learn to hang up its wraps is because it cannot. Hooks 4 1/2 or 5 feet from the floor are not very encouraging to a 2 1/2-foot baby. Therefore a row of hooks should be placed low down in the hall, and with this sort of start that baby may not go through life dropping coats and hats on chairs, sofas and other furniture.

In almost every neighborhood throughout the west there is some one or more persons whose lives have been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who have been cured of chronic diarrhoea by it. Such persons take especial pleasure in recommending the remedy to others. The praise that follows its introduction and use makes it very popular. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by A. R. Fisher.

Frank Byers, a night barkeeper at the St. Legar Hotel, Louisville, skipped the town, taking \$106 of his employer's money.

Basin Spring Stock Farm!

RICHMOND, 621.
N. S. H. B.

Blue Jeans, 3.	Phillip's Black Horse	Gen. Taylor.
Roscoe	Sallie W.	Kate Walker.
Puss, 109	Rob Roy, 62	Grey Eagle, Jr.
	Haggard Mare	Miss Crockett.
		Denmark, F. S.
	Blackwood	
	Brown Dick	
	Third dam	Legtressure.

NOTE: Foaled in 1888; bred by Price Calk, Mt. Sterling, Ky. Dark bay Stallion, nearly 16 hands high; weight, about 1,125 pounds; splendid mane and tail, and has as much style as anybody's horse. He is rapid in rack and trot; rides and drives nicely. When you see the style and general appearance of this horse, and couple it with his breeding, you will at once be impressed with the fact that he must make a great breeder. Runs back to such great sires as Roscoe, Blue Jeans, 3, Rob Roy, 62, Denmark, F. S. Will make the Season of 1933 at \$10 to insure a live colt.

BLACK HAWK.

Black Hawk is an extra Mule Jack. Will make the season at \$8 to insure a live colt. Mr. JOE BLAND is prepared to break and handle horses at my place on reasonable terms. I am prepared to keep mares on reasonable terms. Will not be responsible for accidents or escapes.

JOHN NEVITT,
IRVINGTON, KY.

Forest Home Breeding Stock.

HAYWOOD, N. S. H. B. 696.

Half mile race record in pace 1:10.

Is dark chestnut sorrel, star in face. Foaled 1885, and has as much style as anybody's horse. He was sired by Wyandotte Chief, 2:26; he by Old Tempest, 2:18, also sire of Black Billy, 2:22; Black Bird, 2:20; Tagard, 2:26; Zephyr, 2:21; Grey Harry, 2:21; Red Joe, 2:27 and numerous other good ones. His dam is the fastest saddle mare in the county. Haywood has never met his equal as a saddle horse, and shows saddle colts from all kinds of mares. His gaits are natural, goes them by the halter or loose in the lot.

SNOW BALL.

Black Jack, white points, 15 hands high, fine length, good bone and muscle with great head and ears. He is by Calwell's Giant, the great Jennett Jack of Danville, Ky., and stood at \$50.00; and is a brother in blood to Silver Crown, that sold in January 1893 for \$3,000, with one-sixth interest retained. This Jack has stood the highest test—that is winning two out of three premiums at the Shelby county fair, where the pick of Kentucky are shown.

This stock will make the season at M. LYDDAN'S stable. Season begins April 1st, ends July 1st, when Haywood goes in training to make a record better than 2:20.

TERMS:

HAYWOOD—To insure a colt to stand up and suckle . . . \$12.00
To insure a mare in foal . . . \$10.00
To breed the season through \$8.00, with return privilege.

SNOW BALL—To insure a colt to stand up and suckle, \$10.00. Money due when the fact is ascertained.

COLT SHOW.

Best general purpose colt, . . . \$12.00 Best mule . . . \$10.00
Finest colt . . . \$10.00 Second best mule . . . \$ 8.00
Best saddle colt . . . \$ 8.00

Mares pastured \$2.00 per month. Accidents at owners risk.

G. N. LYDDAN, Webster, Ky.

Mark Had Better Look Out.

The most striking feature of St. Mark's, in Venice, is the profusion of mosaics, which are said to cover 50,000 square feet and are much like faded paintings in appearance. High up in the facade is the Lion of St. Mark, which one sees repeated in every material and manner. The author of "College Tramps" gives an experience with a guide which suggests that Italians do not appreciate American memorials.

We passed out, he says, into the square, glancing, as we went, at the work of several artists who were busily putting upon their canvases the image of the gorgeous interior. While in the cathedral, our guide, who was pointing out and explaining the different objects of interest, waved his hand toward the magnificent bronze altar and whispered impressively: "Gentlemen, at the bottom of the six grande altare repose the great San Marco, the patron of Venezia. He is brought here from Alexandria, 1,000 years."

"Ah," said N—, "he is the gentleman who owned the lion. Is he dead?" The guide's face grew livid, and his hand flew for his stiletto—it may have been for his headkerchief—his hand flew somewhere anyway.

"Is you call Marco Twain?" he asked. "No," replied the trembling N—, "my name is not Mark Twain."

The guide kindly refrained from further demonstrations, but muttered, "Zat Marco Twain have made one big fool of ze guide profession in Italia, and all ze guide have conspired to keep him soon as he come once more."

N— was his most patient auditor for the rest of the morning.—Youth's Companion.

Modern Life of Caesar.

A boy in one of the Detroit public schools recently handed in this composition on Julius Caesar:

Julius Caesar was a Roman citizen. He wasn't much at first, but he grew up with the country and after while he bunched the conventions and got elected boss. One Fourth of July or something Caesar went up to the capital to see about a hill. A man met him on the steps and told him to beware of the ideas of March. Caesar laughed "Ha, ha," and told the man to depress the front of his west coat and went on into the big joint. Some time afterward he came out again and adjourned to the S. P. Q. R. saloon, where a lot of Roman senators, members and office seekers were leaning up against the counter. Caesar offered to pay for the drinks, but nobody accepted his invitation, and he dropped to the fact that there was blood on the moon. Then somebody said something about his not having paid his ferriage when he crossed the Rubicon, and butcher knives began flying through the atmosphere. Pretty soon Caesar saw Brutus, his next door neighbor, coming at him with a stickler and that paralyzed him. "What has it on, Brutus?" he exclaimed and laid right down, and in a few minutes the patrol wagon drove up to the door. Just the same, you bet, Caesar was a slouch. Vale, Jules—Detroit Free Press.

Do you lack faith and love health? Let us establish your faith and restore your health with DeWitt's Sarsaparilla. A. R. Fisher, Cloverport, and Witt & Meador, Hardinsburg, Ky.

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How To Do It

How can you do business without customers? How shall people become customers except they know what inducements you offer to buyers? How shall they hear of your inducements except through advertisements? How can you advertise to better advantage than through a paper which goes to the homes? Such a paper is

The Breckenridge News.



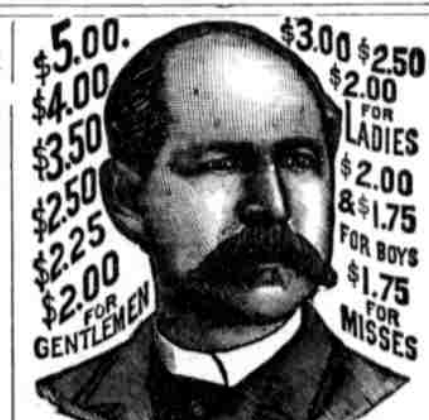
Nervous Old Party—Will he bite? Nervy Salesman—They ain't no bite to it!

N. O. P.—What's its name? N. S.—Marguerite. N. O. P.—But its head is so large. N. S.—A sign of unusual intelligence. N. O. P.—What is it? N. S.—A toy terrier. N. O. P.—Is it pure breed? N. S.—It oughter be. I raised it from a toy myself.—Life.

An Inference.

Featherstone—What do you think of this vest, old man? I called on your friend, Miss Penstock, in it last night and made a great impression. By the way, she says she wants to see you. Ringway—She probably wants me to apologize for having introduced you.—Clothes and Furnishers.

"There is a salve for every wound." We refer to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, cures burns, bruises, cuts, indolent sores as a local application in the nostrils, it cures catarrh and always cures piles. A. R. Fisher, Cloverport; and Witt & Meador, Hardinsburg.



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\$3 SHOE NOW! Best Call Shoe in the world for the price. W. L. Douglas shoes are sold everywhere. Everybody should wear them. It is a duty you owe yourself to get the best value for your money. Economize in your foot wear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value at the prices advertised above, as thousands can testify.

Be careful of fraud. None genuine without W. L. Douglas name and price stamped on bottom. Look for it when you buy. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass. Sold by For sale by Bowmer & Hambleton, Cloverport, Ky.

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NURSERY STOCK

adapted to the South; permanent employment; liberal terms to local agents. Write for terms and territory.

R. G. CHASE & CO.,
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Largest circulation of any scientific paper in the world. Splendidly illustrated. No intelligent man should be without it. Published weekly. Yearly \$1.50 six months. Address MUNN & CO., Publishers, 361 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED two or three good O-s-te-a-tors for logging. HERON & CO., Cloverport, Ky.

FOR SALE. A sample mower and binder for the Whiting Patent. Will sell very cheap. These machines can be seen at Wm. Vest & Sons, this city. For further information address H. E. MOORMAN, Cloverport, Ky.

Farm for Sale. Three hundred and sixteen acres of land, top cleared, and 125 wooded. Good house, barns and stables. It is situated two miles from Hardinsburg on the Brandenburg road. Will sell very low for cash. For further information address WALTER CLARK, Hardinsburg, Ky.

Rev. F. C. Iglehart, New York, writes: "A corn on the toe is a thorn in the flesh, which 'C. C. C. Certain Corn Cure' most mercifully removes."